Annual Report

on the

Police of the City of Bombay

for the Year 1923

[Price—As. 7 Ps. 6]

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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No. 2596/7 of 1924.

From

D. HEALY, Esq.,
Officiating Commissioner of Police,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY,
Home Department,
Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th March 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1923, which was signed by Mr. Kelly before he proceeded on leave.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 1177, dated the 11th March 1924, is appended herewith. The point raised by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

No. 1177 of 1924.

Office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, 11th March 1924.

From

FRANK OLIVEIRA, Esq.,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2054, dated the 6th March 1924, I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Annual Administration Report for 1923 with the following remarks.

2. I wish to record my appreciation of the steps taken to improve the regulation of traffic in the City. A corresponding improvement is, I am glad to state, noticeable in the manner in which traffic duty constables give their evidence in traffic cases. The education they have received in the regulation of traffic has been of great help to these men, when they are subsequently called upon to correctly describe what took place before and after a collision. In furtherance of this object I would like to suggest that the men should be given opportunities of familiarizing themselves with rough plans such as are invariably produced in Court in order to describe the scene of occurrence of an accident. Confusion is often caused by a constable marking the positions of vehicles and objects on a plan, in such a manner as to be out of all proportion to the actual facts of the case. Instructions should, I think, be also given on judgment of distances. Police constables often consider the distance between two objects to be such an immaterial fact that when questioned on this point they will often say 5 paces or 50 paces, or 5 to 50 paces, whichever thought strikes them first, thus inadvertently furnishing opportunities for endless argument and cross-examination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FRANK OLIVEIRA,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

(True copy.)

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

No. 2053/7 of 1924.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1923 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch	... Mr. P. M. Stewart.
Crime Branch	... Mr. E. L. Cauty from 1st January to 3rd July.
	Mr. F. E. Sharp from 4th July to 31st December.
Division	... Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st January to 3rd July.
	Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse from 4th July to 13th July in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port.
	Mr. D. Healy from 14th July to 31st December.
Port	... Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	... Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,,	... Market, Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,,	... Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D ,,	... Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E ,,	... Parel and Matunga.
F ,,	... Mahim and Worli.

G Divisions ... His Majesty's Government Dockyard.
H & I ,, .. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L ,, ... Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ... Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 12 2,086 against 1,12,163 in 1922 and 1,03,004, in 1921. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1922 and 1923 :—

—	1922.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	121	1	122	15	137
,, II	956	7	963	1	964
,, III	2,228	3	2,231	.....	2,231
,, IV	150	36	186	2,656	2,842
,, V	7,892	302	8,194	78	8,272
Total ...	11,348	349	11,697	2,750	14,447
Class VI	70,729	12,224	82,953	14,763	97,716
Grand Total ...	82,077	12,573	94,650	17,513	1,12,163

—	1923.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	106	1	107	25	132
,, II	952	8	960	.....	960
,, III	2,324	.....	2,324	.....	2,324
,, IV	82	70	152	2,591	2,743
,, V	7,929	186	8,115	41	8,156
Total ...	11,394	265	11,659	2,657	14,316
Class VI	79,248	12,068	91,316	16,454	1,07,770
Grand Total ...	90,642	12,333	1,02,975	19,111	1,22,086

The total increase over last year's figures amounts to 9,923 while in 1922 the increase over the figures of 1921 was 9,159. The increase mainly falls under Class VI.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 90,642 against 82,077 in 1922 and 73,344 in 1921.

Statement A, Part I, Police Cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 11,394 cases against 11,348 in 1922 and 11,247 in 1921.

Under Class VI, 79,248 cases were reported against 70,729 in 1922 and 62,097 in 1921.

5. Including 1,020 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 56 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 91,718 cases for disposal during the year under report against 83,192 in 1922 and 74,059 in 1921.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal, 11,875 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 79,843 under Class VI.

The increase on the whole works out to 10 per cent. as against the increase of 12 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase is almost entirely in Local Acts cases (Class VI), the total of reported crime under Classes I to V remaining almost stationary. The bulk of the increase under Class VI is the result of the sustained action taken by the Police under the provisions of the City of Bombay Police Act against petty shop-keepers, hawkers and squatters causing obstruction in public streets and thoroughfares. The increase is also due in some measure to the greater activity displayed by the Police in regard to offences under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act and the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1923 was 1,377 against 905 in 1922 and 911 in 1921; of these, 397 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 980 under Class VI against 275 and 630 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 89 were declared to be false as compared with 77 in 1922 and 86 in 1921.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 22 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 1·52.

During the year under report sanction was accorded under Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, to prosecute complainants in 13 cases under Section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 8 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,232 as against 1,020 in 1922 and 1,061 in 1921.

Pending Police cases.

8. During the year under report 89,056 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 81,218 in 1922 and 72,057 in 1921. Of these, 81,109 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·08 as compared with 91·03 in 1922 and 90·32 in 1921.

True Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 11,088 cases were classified as true against 11,159 in 1922 and 10,807 in 1921. Of these, 4,607 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 41·55 against 41·76 in 1922 and 43·37 in 1921.

Under Class VI, 77,968 cases were classified as true. Of these, 76,502 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 98·12 against 98·87 in 1922 and 98·61 in 1921.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·25.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 5,290 against 5,180 in 1922 and 4,937 in 1921. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·77 against 6·22 in 1922 and 6·66 in 1921.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 113 cases for disposal including 7 cases pending from the preceding year against 189 in 1922 and 266 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 71 cases as against 99 in 1922.

Result of trial by classes.

The decrease occurred mainly under the following heads :—

	1922	1923
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	24	20
Offences relating to Currency Notes, etc.	5	2
Other offences against public justice ...	28	23
Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	35	20

On the other hand the head "Personating Public Servant or Soldier" shows an increase of 12 cases.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,002 cases for disposal including 43 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 7 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year, as compared with 1,024 in 1922 and 899 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 352 cases as against 373 in 1922.

The following heads show an increase :—

	1922	1923
Murder ...	30	38
Attempts at murder ...	6	12
Culpable homicide ...	7	13
Rape by a person other than the husband.	16	19
Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	36	41
Hurt	327	349
Criminal force to public servant, etc. ...	53	64
Rash or negligent act, etc. ...	47	53

On the other hand a decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1922	1923
Grievous hurt	297	258
Kidnapping, etc., ...	105	79

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Incuding 84 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 11 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 2,419 cases for disposal against 2,350 in 1922 and 2,154 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 518 cases as against 531 in 1922.

The increase is perceptible under the following head:—

	1922	1923
Lurking house trespass, etc.	1,968	2,075

The heads "Robbery" and "Serious Mischief, etc." show a slight decrease of 11 and 3 cases respectively.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 93 cases including 9 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year as against 158 in 1922 and 150 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases as against 48 in 1922.

The following heads are responsible for the decrease :—

	1922	1923
Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	126	64
Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	24	18

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 284 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 33 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year there were 8,246 cases for disposal as against 8,165 in 1922 and 8,145 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 3,641 cases as against 3,610 in 1922.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1922	1923
Theft ...	6,236	6,391
Criminal breach of trust ...	831	846

On the other hand the following heads indicate a decline :—

	1922	1923
Receiving stolen property ...	277	201
Cheating ...	529	477
Criminal or house-trespass, etc. ...	19	14

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 79,843 cases inclusive of 592 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 3 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year as compared with 71,305 in 1922 and 62,445 in 1921. Convictions were obtained in 76,502 cases as against 69,274 in 1922.

Serious crime.

11. During the year there were 54 cases of murder and attempted murder including 3 cases pending from the previous year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register during the year against 48 in 1922 and 72 in 1921. Of these, 16 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 3 infanticide cases), 4 were declared to be mistake of facts, 10 were pending at the close of the year ; the accused in one case was declared to be a lunatic and in the remaining one case the accused died.

There were 16 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 pending from the previous year. Of these, 8 ended in conviction, one in acquittal, 3 remained undetected, one was declared to be mistake of facts and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 50 murders and attempted murders reported during the year the victims in 30 cases were males, in 9 females, in 2 children and in 1 case the victims were males and females. The remaining 8 were cases of infanticide. In 14 cases the motive of crime was jealousy, in 21 cases the murder was due to quarrels, in 3 cases the motive was theft, in one case the murder was due to the insanity of the accused and in 3 cases the motive of crime could not be ascertained. In the infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

The following are the cases of infanticide which ended in conviction during the year under report :—

(1) On the 14th September a dead body of a newly born male child was found lying in a latrine at Palton Road by a Municipal Sweeper. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to strangulation. The offence was traced to one Laxmibai, widow of Ganpat. She was charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, and was committed to the High Court Sessions by the Third Presidency Magistrate. She was convicted under Section 318, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

(2) On 27th June a townsman reported at the Dadar Police Station that a Hindu widow named Awdabai had given birth to a child and had disposed of it. On being questioned by the Police the woman stated that she had a miscarriage and that she had thrown the dead child at the foot of a hill. As no trace of the body could be obtained at the hill, her room was searched in the presence of a *Punch* when the dead body of the newly born female child was found concealed in a locked box with cotton wool stuffed in its mouth. Medical examination disclosed that the death was due to suffocation.

Awdabai was charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, and was committed to the High Court Sessions. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life which sentence was, however, subsequently commuted to one of rigorous imprisonment for two years by the Local Government.

The motive of crime in both these cases was the desire of the mothers to conceal their shame.

The following murder cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) Early on the morning of the 13th July the dead body of a Hindoo male was found on the open ground adjoining the Arthur Road Hospital. A large stone stained with blood was found near the dead body. On searching the body among other things was found a Marathi letter. This letter purported to have been written by a man at Chandvad in Kolhapur State and was addressed to his brother residing in Deorukh, Ratnagiri District. A Head Constable was sent to Chandvad with this letter and a photograph of the dead body to make enquiries. There with the aid of the photo the Head Constable succeeded in establishing the identity of the deceased whose name was ascertained to be Dhayanoo Vithoo Chogale. It was further ascertained that the deceased had for some time before his death been carrying on an intrigue with a woman named Sundrabai of Ambarda in Kolhapur State with the result that she eloped with him. The relations of both the deceased and Sundrabai were then traced in Bombay and further enquiries disclosed the fact that the deceased and Sundrabai after absconding from Ambarda had been to Chandvad where the abovementioned Marathi letter was given to the deceased to be delivered at Deorukh. The letter however remained with him and both he and Sundrabai came to Bombay together. On landing in Bombay they went to Kurla where they stayed for two days in the house of one Kashiram Babaji as husband and wife. Then they lived with one Ramchandra Janoo for six days also posing as husband and wife. On the sixth day the deceased came to Bombay to visit a relative. Later he returned to Kurla with one Rawoo Daji, a cousin of Sundrabai. On learning that the deceased and Sundrabai lived together as husband and wife Rawoo Daji remonstrated with both and forced them to accompany him to Bombay. Here Rawoo Daji conspired with Abba, Krishna More, Kondiba Dhondiba and Rama Jothi who were all related to Sundrabai to take vengeance on the deceased. To carry out their conspiracy they, on the night previous to the day on which the deceased was found dead, plied the deceased freely with liquor and when the latter was well under the influence of liquor they collected his belongings and removed him in a victoria, informing Sundrabai that they were taking him to his native place. After an hour or so they all returned in the same victoria without the deceased.

In the course of enquiries Rawoo Daji and Krishna More were arrested and they made a statement in consequence of which Kondiba Dhondiba was arrested in Kolhapur State and was extradited to Bombay. Rama Jothi surrendered himself at the Byculla Police Station and made a detailed statement concerning the crime. Abba was also arrested on the statement of Rawoo Daji and Krishna More. The driver of the victoria was traced on the statement of Rama Jothi who was made an approver. He however subsequently retracted his statement and, as is usual in such cases, made allegations against the police. The four accused were committed to the High Court Sessions on charges of murder

and abetment and sentenced to transportation for life. The police were complimented by the presiding Judge on the successful issue of the case. Rama Jothi was then again put up before a Magistrate on a charge of murder and has been committed to the High Court Sessions. He will accordingly be tried at the next Sessions.

(2) At about 10-30 a. m. on the 27th August a Greek named Angelow Boucas and a Polish Jew named Joseph Baker who were partners in an Export Bussiness carried on in the name of Boucas and Company had an altercation over business matters. Baker is reported to have abused Boucas in most filthy language and Boucas told him to leave the office. Baker refused to do so and continued to abuse Boucas whereupon Boucas pulled an automatic pistol out of his pocket and fired three shots at Baker. Baker fell down and was removed to his room by friends. Boucas went straight to the Police and surrendered himself and the revolver. Baker was removed by the Police to the European General Hospital where he died shortly after admission. Boucas was charged under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the 14th December 1923 by the Sessions Court.

(3) On the evening of the 17th September two notorious bad characters named Kashiram and Karachiwala both of whom had been previously convicted and had served various terms of imprisonment met in a liquor shop. A dispute arose between them on the point as to which of them was the "Dada" of the locality they frequented. After some hot discussion they left the liquor shop but the latter followed the former and challenged him to fight to decide the point. The challenge was taken up when Karachiwala stabbed Kashiram with a knife causing death almost instantaneously. The murderer then absconded but his identity having been established the Divisional Police were on the look out for him and the Finger Print Bureau was also warned to be on the alert. On 2nd November the accused was arrested in connection with another crime committed in another part of the City and on his finger prints being taken he was identified as the man wanted for the murder of Kashiram. He was then charged and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court.

(4) At about 10 p.m. on the 13th June one Champsi Ranchordas, a rice broker, residing at Thana, was seen by a passing Police Patrol standing on the road at the junction of Sankli Street and Ripon Road profusely bleeding from wounds in his abdomen. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital in a victoria. While being conveyed to the Hospital he stated to the Police that he had been stabbed by one Machankhan at the instigation of one Haridas Kalidas with whom he was at enmity. Immediately on admission into the Hospital he was operated upon. On the following morning his condition was worse and his dying deposition was therefore recorded in which also he implicated Machankhan and Haridas Kalidas. Champsi died in the evening of the

14th June. Machankhan's description was obtained and circulated in the Police Notices as a result of which he was arrested by the Police at Marine Lines camp early on the morning of the 16th June. His clothes were carefully examined when certain stains believed to be bloodstains were noticed. The clothes were accordingly sent to the Chemical Analyser who certified the stains to be of human blood. A closed clasp knife with which Champsi was stabbed was also seized by the Police while Machankhan was trying to pass it on to a companion.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances leading up to the murder of Champsi :—

Champsi and Haridas were Police Court touts and were great friends for a number of years but later on their relations were considerably strained owing to Haridas having resented Champsi's interference in a certain criminal case in which Pathans were concerned, and as time went on they quarrelled openly. Haridas was well known to the criminal fraternity and through their agency he issued threats to Champsi and even went to the length of instigating a false charge of stabbing against Champsi but the latter was acquitted.

On the day of the murder Champsi accompanied by Chhotalal, a boy apprentice under him, aged about 12 years left his office at Dana Bunder and went to Chowpatty for a walk. Whilst passing over Sandhurst Bridge at about 6 p.m. Champsi met Machankhan who was known both to him and Haridas. They had a long conversation after which both of them drove to a Foreign Liquor bar known as " Kandawadi Bar." Here liquor was freely consumed. Thence they went to Bhangwadi Theatre where more liquor was consumed and by this time Champsi was far from sober. Eventually he decided to go to the Victoria Terminus and catch a train for Thana. Machankhan however persuaded him to drive to Byculla Station and drop him at Sankli Street where Machankhan lived. Champsi agreed to this and they drove in a Victoria; on the way hot words were exchanged, Champsi accusing Machankhan of siding with Haridas. They appeared however to have made up their differences and when the spot was reached where Machankhan was to alight he invited Champsi to have a drink of soda water at a shop, to which Champsi consented, and all the three persons, *i. e.*, Champsi, Machankhan and Chhotalal got out of the gharry and walked a short distance to the shop when Champsi observed Haridas seated with some Pathans. This aroused his suspicion and he accused Machankhan of bad faith and turned to go back to the victoria when Haridas got up and followed him. Not finding the gharry where he had left it Champsi ran down Sankli Street towards Ripon Road followed by Haridas, Machankhan and other Pathans who caught him up and surrounded him. Haridas then assaulted him and spat in his face and told Machankhan to stab him, otherwise, he said, he (Champsi) would inform the Police. Machankhan then took out a clasp knife and struck several blows on Champsi's abdomen after which the assailants made off. Champsi then instructed the boy Chhotalal

who stood by and witnessed the occurrence to return to Thana and inform his (Champsi's) father which he did. Champsi then staggered towards a gharry when the Police appeared on the scene.

Both the accused were committed to the High Court Sessions on a charge of murder and abetment where after a long trial both of them were sentenced to death.

Haridas tried hard to prove an *alibi* and, owing to the influence he had, a very strong case was put up on his behalf. He even managed to tamper with several important witnesses and though this greatly hampered the Police investigation, the Police succeeded in bringing home the charge to the accused with the result stated above.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 170 cases against 141 in 1922 and 89 in 1921. Of these, 146 ended in conviction, 19 in acquittal, 4 were withdrawn and in one case the accused was declared to be a lunatic. These cases involved altogether 232 persons of whom 194 were convicted, 32 were acquitted, the charges against 5 were withdrawn and one was declared to be a lunatic.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	... 2	...
Native Christians ...	... 5	...
Mahomedans	... 4	5
Parsis	... 4	1
Jews	... 3	...
Hindus	... 49	21
Others	. 3	...
Total	... 70	27
Grand Total	... 97	

During the year the Coroner held 634 inquests as against 621 in 1922 and 816 in 1921 ; 12 inquests were held on Parsis.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 48 cases of simple accidental deaths against 40 in 1922 and 39 in 1921.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including 582 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 79,477 against 70,888 in 1922 and 61,914 in 1921.

Of these, 76,247 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act,

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

The Public Land Conveyances Act,

The Gambling Act, and

The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few. The Police dealt with 12 cases under the Opium Act. Of these, 9 were detected by the Dock Police alone.

Action was taken against 1,253 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121, while 81 were deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

The beggar nuisance shows no signs of abatement in spite of the numbers prosecuted and deported.

A Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to Presidency of Bombay, is shortly to be placed before the Legislative Council. If this becomes law, it is likely to reduce the number of juvenile beggars as it will enable the Courts to send them to Reformatory Schools.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 12,333 against 12,573 in 1922 and 9,880 in 1921. Of these, 11,342 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·96. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 12,441 of whom 11,385 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 89,487 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 943 under arrest at the close of 1922 against 81,112 in 1922 and 73,493 in 1921. Of these, 84,594 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93·55 against 94·00 in 1922 and 93·22 in 1921. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 96 bail bonds as compared with 258 in 1922 and 316 in 1921.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,221 persons were tried and 5,382 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74·53 as compared with 70·93 in 1922 and 73·89 in 1921.

Under Class VI, 81,933 persons were tried of whom 79,212 were convicted, giving a percentage of 96·68 against 97·86 in 1922 and 97·63 in 1921.

At the close of the year 1923, 1,115 persons were awaiting trial against 943 in 1922 and 1,189 in 1921.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 19,111 as compared with 17,513 in 1922 and 19,780 in 1921.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

With 441 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 19,552 of which 10,913 ended in conviction.

Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 15,315 as against 13,544 in 1922 and 14,875 in 1921.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 19,552 non-cognizable cases, 22,654 persons were involved of whom 10,991 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 125,525 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong :—

	Religion.							
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cognizable ...	597	8	1,067	69	56,338	5,890	37,838	235
Non-cognizable ...	80	10	492	68	12,895	184	7,671	143
Total ...	677	18	1,559	137	69,233	6,074	45,509	378

	Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	400	3	416	10	96,656	6,215	102,871
Non-cognizable ...	904	26	164	17	22,206	448	22,654
Total ...	1,304	29	580	27	118,862	6,663	125,525

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 22,35,236 as compared with Rs. 22,79,696 in 1922 and Rs. 23,70,985 in 1921. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 4,76,416 which gives a recovery percentage of 20·85 as compared with 25·27 in 1922 and 24·74 in 1921. The statement C

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

There is a decline of 4 per cent. in the recovery percentage and for this the headings theft (*a*) and theft (*c*) are principally responsible. The recovery percentage is however not the only criterion by which the efficiency of the Police should be judged as the non-recovery of property is due to a variety of causes. It will be observed that the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen as shown in Column 4 of Statement C is about the same as in the previous year.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) About the end of 1922 a Sikh named Mangalsing living in a hut at Worli and a goldsmith named Sitaram Sheocharan residing at Dadar Road in Haroon Rangari's chawl formed an acquaintance with two Pardeshis named Ajodhiasing Kamtaprasad and Bisesar Badloo. Mangalsing used to work as a mason or a watchman, but it appears that since he became acquainted with Sitaram and these two men he gave up the work. They also got acquainted with one Raoji Govind, a man with 5 previous convictions, and two Pasis named Gangadin Bachoo and Drikpal Bachoo. Mangalsing subsequently introduced into the gang three Sikhs whose names are not known. In all a gang of about 12 men was formed.

After forming themselves into a gang these people used to meet in Ajodhia's room where plans for committing dacoities were arranged. The dacoities were planned by Sitaram and Mangalsing and both these leaders had revolvers in their possession. There being no approver in this case the exact number of dacoities and the correct time of the first dacoity could not be ascertained.

On the 9th of December 1922, a dacoity in the house of Mahadevibai Benimadhao residing at Sorab Galli, Mahim, was committed. At 12 mid-night they raided the place, broke open the rear door by means of crow-bars and after assaulting the inmates carried away property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, Government Currency Notes and cash, collectively valued at about Rs. 3,000. One shot was said to have been fired by Mangalsing, but nobody was hurt. The whole of the gang are said to have participated in this dacoity. Bisesar and Sitaram who were arrested on the information of Raoji *alias* Deoram were identified by the complainant Mahadevibai. A silver *hansli* was recovered from the shop of a Marwari at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, on the information of Bisesar. The *hansli* was identified as belonging to Mahadevibai's mother by Mahadevibai.

On the 25th December 1922 at about 9-30 p.m. a liquor shop keeper at Vincent Road closed his shop and was proceeding towards Matunga with the day's takings and some other money

accompanied by his father and 4 servants. They were surprised and assaulted by this gang and Government Currency Notes, cash, gold and silver ornaments aggregating Rs. 540 were taken from them. In this case all the accused arrested were identified. Property was recovered from the room of Bisesar on the information of Raoji and indentified.

On the 26th of March 1923 at about 12 mid-night the gang raided the one storey house of one Aitwar Namaji Agri at Wadala. Aitwar, his wife and daughter however awakened the whole neighbourhood with their cries. The dacoits after assaulting and inflicting injuries on complainant, his wife and daughter hastily decamped without securing any property with the neighbours hot on their heels. They however escaped. Several of the accused were afterwards identified by the complainant.

On the 13th of April 1923 at about 10 p.m. the gang raided the shop of one Bhagwanji Trikamji situated at Dharavi when the shop was broken open after brutally assaulting the inmates and gold and silver ornaments, Government Currency Notes and cash to the aggregate value of about Rs. 7,000 carried off. In this case neighbours tried to come to the rescue but were kept off by sticks and stones and shots fired from a revolver. Bhagwanji Trikamji succumbed to wounds sustained in this case on 15th April 1923. A gold ring and four gold buttons, two black leather purses, 3 silver *kargotas* and Rs. 600 in notes were recovered. All the gold articles mentioned were recovered from Bisesar who was arrested on the information of Raoji. All the property recovered and mentioned above and many of the accused were indentified by the complainant Gangji Trikamji.

On the 16th of May 1923 at about 1 a.m. the gang raided the house of Bhagwantrai Ramnarayen, an Overseer in the Bombay Port Trust Railway, who lived in a room in a lonely house in the centre of Wadala Bombay Port Trust Railway compound. In this case the door of the room was smashed open and the complainant who stoutly resisted the attack was badly assaulted. Some of the gang must have been intimate with the doings of this complainant because the culprits broke open only one box and removed jewellery, clothing and Government Currecy Notes, etc., to the aggregate value of Rs. 700. The property was recovered and several of the accused were identified by the complainant, his wife and other witnesses.

The gang usually went about armed with big sticks, crow-bars, hammers and revolvers.

On the 23rd May 1923 at about 11 p.m. a police patrol came upon some persons concealing themselves near the Bombay Port Trust Railway Lines. As some of them had covered their faces, the Head Constable arrested them with the help of other constables and townsmen. They were brought to the Police Station and minutely questioned by Inspector Gole. The next day Raoji gave information that he and about 10 or 11 others had formed

themselves into a gang and had committed several dacoities. He was however reluctant to part with much information but after persistent inquiries it was ascertained from him that Bisesar and Ajodhia lived in a chawl at Elphinstone Road. He also confessed that Sitaram, one of the ring leaders, was in possession of a revolver and was living at Dadar Road and that Mangalsing had five revolvers and Ajodhia had two. He pointed out the room of Bisesar. Ajodhia was found to have gone away but Bisesar was found there. Some property in the Dharavi, Vincent Road and Wadala Bombay Port Trust Railway Yard dacoities was recovered. Sitaram was found in his room and on the same being searched a revolver was discovered in the room concealed in the *nhani*. During the course of enquiries Gangadin and Drikpal's room situated in a hut at Dharavi was searched and a purse (part of the stolen property in the Dharavi Dacoity) was found in the room.

After protracted enquiries the accused, namely, 1 Sitaram Shiocharan, 2 Bisesar Badloo *alias* Nanger Badloo, 3 Raoji *alias* Deoram Govind, 4 Gangadin Bachoo, 5 Drikpal Bachoo and 6 Chote Ragho were placed before the Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate on 6th July 1923 who after several hearings committed them to Sessions, in six cases under Sections 400, 395 and 109, Indian Penal Code, on the 15th October 1923.

Honourable Justice Kajiji who presided at the Fifth Criminal Sessions, sentenced them as follows on the jury giving a unanimous verdict of guilty under Section 400, Indian Penal Code.

Accused Nos. 1 to 4 were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, accused No. 5 to transportation for life, and accused No. 6 to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The other five cases under Sections 395 and 109, Indian Penal Code, were withdrawn by the Advocate General under Section 330, Criminal Procedure Code, as the Judge remarked that he had given severe enough sentences to the accused in the Dacoity Gang Case.

(2) On the night of the 8th April in consequence of information received a watch was kept by the Police on Sion Road which resulted in a find of 150 pounds of opium in three military kit bags at the side of the road where it had evidently been abandoned by the smugglers on seeing a police patrol. On the following night more elaborate police arrangements were made which led to the arrest of two men Mahomedallikhan Allikhan and Pyara Ahmedshah in military uniform who were carrying 82¼ pounds of charas that had been brought down from Agra.

Whilst the Police were interrogating these men a motor car containing some persons came up but seeing what had occurred drove off at high speed. The police at the King's Way Police Station were however instructed by telephone to hold up the car which was done when it was found that there were in the

car among others Gorakhan, one of the two leaders of a most efficiently organised gang of Rampuri smugglers and his lieutenant Niajalli Khan. These two men were dealt with under the Foreigners' Act.

The two men Mahomedallikhan and Pyara Ahmedshah were placed before a Magistrate and were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 140, Indian Penal Code, and two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 43-A of Act V of 1878.

The opium and charas seized were valued at Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,112 respectively.

(3) On the 23rd May Mr. K. F. Servai residing in a bungalow on Gowalia Tank Road reported a theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,525 from his wife's cupboard. He suspected his servant who had absconded. The Police after a diligent search for a week succeeded in tracing the suspect with the whole of the stolen property. He was placed before a Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Special and Crime Branches.

21. (*1*) *Organisation.*—What was formerly known as the Criminal Investigation Department had from 1920 been working under two officers, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Political), and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Crime). In October 1923 Government sanctioned the change of these designations to Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, respectively. This small technical change marks a further stage in the progressive specialization of Police work in Bombay City; and that portion of the staff which had hitherto been known as the Criminal Investigation Department has been subdivided between the two officers and now forms the special Branch and the Crime Branch respectively. Their functions are sufficiently indicated by this nomenclature.

In January Government sanctioned the increase of the existing establishment by one Urdu Shorthand reporter graded as a Sub-Inspector. This officer works in the Special Branch.

The temporary Criminal Investigation Department appointments referred to in last year's report have been extended from time to time and will have to continue until such time as it becomes possible to give effect to the Reorganization Proposals, of which consideration has been further prevented during this year by the continued financial stringency.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays.*—Sixty-Seven plays were scrutinized by the Branch, of which 60 were passed as unobjectionable and 7 were passed after certain omissions.

(3) *Deportations.*—Six foreigners were deported under the Foreigners' Act (III of 1864). Their nationalities were:—

Russian	1
Polish	1
Danish	1
Roumanian	1
Portuguese	1
Persian	1
Total ...	6

(4) *Naturalisations.*—Twenty naturalisation applications were received for report as against 10 in 1922. The applicants were:—

Baghdadi Jews	7
Greeks	7
Armenians	2
French	1
Dane	1
Russian	1
Luxemberger	1
Total ...	20

(5) *Indentity certificates.*—Six hundred and fourteen certificates of identity were issued to Mahomedan pilgrims during the year as against 847 in 1922. This figure is small as the issue of these certificates was stopped for a time owing to the outbreak of cholera.

(6) *Police permits.*—Nine hundred and forty-one Police permits were issued to Asiatic foreigners during the year.

(7) *Festivals.*—The Muharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. 355 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 367 in 1922.

(8) *Passport examination.*—The Branch boarded 145 outgoing and 205 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 350 as against 309 in 1922.

The examination of passports was maintained over all incoming vessels. 24,049 passports were examined as against 19,856 in 1922.

Six German seamen were prosecuted under the Passport Act for landing in Bombay without proper passports and were convicted and sentenced as shown below:—

One to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment,
Three to one day's simple imprisonment,
Two to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

(9) *Passport applications.*—One thousand one hundred and forty-nine applications for passports were received for report by the Branch during the year as against 1,234 in 1922. In three instances the Branch refused to endorse the applications of intending travellers.

(10) *Permission to land.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 18 European foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

(11) *Reception of deportees.*—One hundred and twelve deportees from various places such as New York, South Africa, Basra, Baghdad, Aden, Port Said, etc. were met, taken over and disposed of being either placed under surveillance or sent to their homes.

(12) *Strikes.*—There were in Bombay City 64 industrial strikes which required prompt attention on the part of the Labour Branch as Government and the Director of Labour had to be kept informed of their occurrence and progress.

(13) *Politics.*—The Khilafat and Congress movements were active throughout the period, and a new political development was noticed in the formation in Bombay of a Branch of the Swaraj Party.

Communistic developments were also noticed, an overt symptom of which was the continued appearance of a periodical founded in 1922 and devoted primarily to socialism and incidentally to birth control. A series of Bombay reprints of European socialistic and communistic pamphlets has also been noticed.

(14) *Warning to Editors, etc.*—During the year, under the orders of Government, warnings were given to 20 editors, proprietors, publishers or press-keepers for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and news papers.

Crime Branch.

(15) *Criminal cases.*—Forty-seven criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 60 in 1922. The branch assisted the Divisional Police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest.

(16) *Mofussil assistance.*—The Mofussil Police and Officers of other Provinces were frequently given assistance in conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(17) The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

I. Bogus Lottery.—Information was received that one Kalidas Dayashankar Joshi of Bhavnagar had started in January 1923 a bogus lottery under the title of "Helpless Widows' Scholarship Fund" in Chakla Street, Bombay, and after collecting about Rs. 1,000 had absconded. Enquiries were made by the Crime Branch and Kalidas Dayashankar Joshi was arrested in Bombay on the 11th June 1923. Enquiries showed that the lottery was bogus and that he had utilised all the moneys collected. He was placed on his trial before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on the 20th June 1923, and was convicted under Section 420, Indian

Penal Code, and sentenced on 17th July 1923 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

II. Criminal Breach of Trust.—On the 13th March 1923, a complaint was lodged by one P. G. Bulel, the Managing Director of the Belgaum Motor Transport and Trading Company, Limited, against Bapu Balvant Devdhar, the former managing director of the concern, who had absconded from Bombay after misappropriating Rs. 3,500 of the Company's moneys. On the 7th October 1922 the accused handed over the charge of the Company's affairs to the complainant, who on going through the account books found a sum of Rs. 3,500 debited in the books to the purchaser of certain motor-lorries of which he had no knowledge. Enquiries were made by the Crime Branch and the accused was traced on 13th July 1923 at Kurla, in the Thana District, where he was arrested and was placed on trial before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on 20th July 1923. After several hearings the Magistrate convicted the accused under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentanced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on 11th October 1923.

III. Criminal Breach of Trust as an agent.—During the latter part of 1922 and early in 1923 a number of enquiries were addressed to the Police regarding one Dr. E. L. Hinman who had been sending circular letters to various influential people in different parts of India, inviting them to become directors of two companies represented to be incorporated in America. One was styled *the World Drug and Chemical Company* with an authorised capital of $ 50,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 shares of $25 each, and the other the *International Transportation and Development Company* with a capital of $ 100,000,000 consisting of 20,00,000 shares of $50 each. Pamphlets both in English and Vernacular were broad casted giving glowing accounts of the future of the two companies. American Capital would be utilised in India on a lavish scale to establish fresh industries and to bring under cultivation large tracts of waste land fit for agriculture. It was further stated that American shareholders had signed an agreement to provide shares to the value of 30,000,000 dollars, the total profits to be used for the benefit of the workmen in India and Burmah and their families. Though the face values of the shares of the two companies were Rs.75 and Rs.150 respectively, the prospectus offered some 40,000 shares in each company at much below par values, *viz.*, at Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 respectively with accruing benefits. Each intending subscriber was asked to pay in monthly instalments to the Central Bank of India and latterly to the Union Bank of India. The moneys were not to be drawn from the Banks until a full Board of Indian Directors was appointed. The Police made enquiries and ascertained that this Dr. E. L. Hinman was an American, who had come out to India in November 1920 with a woman (also an American) who styled herself Mrs. Hinman ; that they were living in Dr. Fernandes' house in Girgaum which was the registered office of the two companies which had been registered in India on 21st September 1922. Hinman had succeeded in selling

shares through mofussil agents to whom he promised liberal commissions. After the application moneys had been paid into the Banks, and before the instalment moneys fell due he arranged to send out intimations to the effect that the Banks could not keep individual accounts of persons paying money into the Banks in the accounts of the companies and that payments should be, in the first instance, forwarded to the President and General Manager, Dr. E.L. Hinman, at the registered office. In this way he succeeded in collecting some Rs.46,000 odd, out of a total of Rs. 56,000 odd subscribed by different shareholders; only Rs. 10,500 being paid into the Banks. Out of the amounts collected he spent lavishly on advertisements and made large payments into his personal account. The Directors in Bombay coming to know that the affairs of the companies were not being managed as they ought to be asked Hinman to transfer the money from his personal account to the French Bank in the name of the Directors. They also passed a resolution for the appointment of auditors for the accounts of the two companies. Hinman defied them and even suspended them. A complaint was lodged with the Police of criminal breach of trust on 3rd August 1923. The accused was arrested and the books and papers seized. Auditors were asked to report and it was found that over and above Rs. 4,610 which the accused had showed as having been taken by him from time to time there was a shortage of Rs. 22,730-2-0 in both the companies which the accused could not account for. Two charge sheets were put in on 5th September 1923 and after a long trial the Learned Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused on two counts under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

IV. Child substitution case.—This was a most sensational case, which drew the attention of the public, particularly of the Gujarathi community. The case was reported to the Police on the 2nd May 1923. The Crime Branch took up the enquiries and brought to book three persons; named (1) Manicooverbai, widow of Devkaran Nanji, (2) Govardhandas Purshottam and (3) Laxmidas Vallabhdas *alias* Mummubhai who were concerned in the fraud case involving Rs. 5,00,000. Manicooverbai who is the widow of a wealthy merchant of Bombay and was on intimate terms with Govardhandas sometime before the conspiracy was enceinte at the time of the death of her husband, which took place on 3rd October 1922. She had already five daughters and fearing that yet another daughter might be born, proceeded to Baroda for her delivery, arrangements being previously made with the help of Govardhandas Purshottam and Laxmidas Vallabhdas *alias* Mummubhai to secure a male child from the Pandharpur Foundling Home. This child was to be substituted in case a daughter was born, so that a share in the large estate left by her deceased husband Devkaran Nanji might be secured to her. She gave birth to two daughters in the train between Palghar and Bulsar and the male child, as previously arranged, was brought and substituted at Baroda for one of the daughters, the other having died shortly after birth. On the 8th May 1923, Manicooverbai signed an affidavit before the Resident

at Baroda for the partition of the estate, in conspiracy with the two persons named above and lodged a plaint with the affidavit in the Bombay High Court. The fraud being detected, the three conspirators were charged under sections 120-B, 419, 420, 511 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and Mr. Justice Marten who presided over the Sessions found all of them guilty on the charges and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment on 18th October 1923.

V. Motor accessories case.—Early this year, a number of thefts of motor accessories were reported to the Police. The Crime Branch undertook the enquiries and was successful in bringing to book a gang of four persons who were responsible for the thefts. Magnetos, dynamos, electric fans and motor accessories to the value of Rs. 7,625-14-0 were recovered and restored to various complainants. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

VI. Worli Dacoity case.—Another case of importance which was pending before the High Court, Bombay, at the close of the year is the Worli dacoity case in which a Marwari named Sesmal Fuwaji was robbed of his property valued at about Rs. 6,000 by a number of Pathans, subsequently found to be men of Baz-i-Khail, Afridi Tribe. The Crime Branch was successful in running to earth the whole of this gang which had made the part of Kennedy Sea Face near Charni Road gardens, its place of abode. Most of these Pathans were employed as labourers and watchmen by the Development Department and provided with quarters to live in. In all 23 persons were arrested in connection with the case and as there was not sufficient evidence to place all of them before a Court of Law, 15 were discharged by the Police and 8 were placed before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under sections 395 and 114, Indian Penal Code. The trying Magistrate committed seven of them to the High Court, Bombay, and discharged one for want of sufficient evidence. Property valued at about Rs. 2,000 was recovered in this case. The remaining 16 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 27 of Act IV of 1902 and deported to their respective homes.

(18) *Deportations.*—Fifty-five foreigners of Indian States and 54 of Independent Territories were deported under the Foreigners Act.

Ten deportees of Indian States and 8 of Independent Territories were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were rearrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

Forty-nine bad characters were deported under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act). Of these 9 returned and were rearrested and dealt with in the usual way.

(19) *Forged Currency Notes.*—Five hundred and sixteen forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by the branch.

(20) *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Finger Print Bureau received 8,182 slips for search during the year as against 8,138 in 1922. Previous convictions were traced in 2,331 instances as compared with 2,226 giving a percentage of 28 against 27.

The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 40,766 as against 66,799.

This is due to the fact that the slips of 28,661 persons were destroyed, it being found that there was a great number of useless slips on record of persons who had passed out of sight of the Finger Print Bureau or who had no recent convictions.

The Finger Print Bureru recorded the slips of 940 beggars of whom 109 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging.

The Bureau also took the finger prints of all undesirables deported from Bombay.

Expert opinion was given in 78 civil suits.

During the year under report the following two cases were discovered by the help of finger prints :—

(1) A latent finger print was found on a show case in a house-breaking and theft case of the Colaba Police Station on or about 8th September 1923. A photograph of the print was taken and on being exemined it was found to be identical with the left index finger of one Kadar son of Farid. The individual was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate and on the expert evidence of the Bureau was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) In another case a finger print slip of one Premji son of Dhanji who was arrested by the Palton Road Police Station on 2nd November 1923 was received for search. On examination the accused was found to be identical with one Bhika son of Manji who had nine previous convictions and was wanted in a case in which one Kashiram Vithal was murdered on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road on 17th September 1923. He was thereupon convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1923, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 28 persons against 50 in 1922 and 29 in 1921.

Of the 28 persons, 24 were convicted, 2 were discharged and the cases against the remaining 2 were pending at the close of the year. The cases put up were small in number but highly successful. Their hearing is however very protracted and it is doubtful whether the results attained are commensurate with the labour expended on their preparation. On the other hand good use is made of section 112 of the Police Act. The evidence in such cases is of a summary nature and the Magistracy are not reluctant to inflict deterrent sentences. It is not therefore surprising that Chapter VIII cases do not find favour either with the Magistrates or the

Police officers in charge of Sections. There is also little doubt that evidence for Chapter cases is not so easily procured in a big City as in the mofussil, for in the City there is not that knowledge of one's neighbour's affairs that is such a characteristic of village life.

Police Buildings.

23. In addition to the quarters for one Indian Sub-Inspector and one Jemadar of Dongri Police Station and the King's Way Police accommodation scheme which were completed in the early part of the year and were mentioned in the last year's report the following works were completed during the year :—

(1) Additions and alterations to the Nagpada Police Lines.

(2) Additions and alterations to the Mounted Police Officers' quarters.

(3) Additions and alterations to the Pydhonie Police Station.

The following works were under construction at the close of the year :—

(4) Additional storey to the Agripada Police Station and quarters for servants of the Police officers residing at the Police Station.

(5) Extension of the Agripada Police Lines on the west side and construction of a new block of Police Lines on the site of the 2 Jemadars' quarters at Gell Street.

(6) Conversion of the southern portion of the Old Elphinstone Middle School at Carnac Road into a Police Station.

(7) Conversion of the ground floor of the Princess Street Police Station into quarters for 2 Indian Sub-Inspectors.

(8) Construction of a large Police Chowkey at Jacob Circle.

(9) Construction of the new Mounted Police Lines, Stables, etc., in place of the Old Lines, etc., to be demolished.

(10) Northcote Police Hospital staff accommodation scheme.

(11) DeLisle Road Police Station and accommodation scheme.

(12) Dock Police Lines on the Bombay Port Trust site between Raichur Street and Sholapur Street.

(13) An additional block of Police Lines in the compound of the Lamington Road Police Station.

(14) An additional block of Police Lines in the compound of the Old St. Peter's School at Reay Road.

(15) An additional block of Police Lines in the compound of the Byculla Police Station.

(16) Dadar Police Station and accommodation scheme.

These works which are likely to be completed in the current year will add materially to the housing accommodation.

All the Government residential quarters in the occupation of the officers of this Force excepting a few have been provided with electric lights and fans. Electric lights have also been provided in the stair-cases, corridors, etc., of the various police lines.

The accommodation scheme for housing the armed Police, recruits, etc., at Naigaum will also be started shortly and it is hoped that this important scheme will be ready within two or three years if the requisite funds are provided by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Our thanks are due to Government and particularly to our late Governor, Sir George Lloyd, for the generous and sympathetic manner in which our needs in the matter of housing accommodation have been dealt with in the past few years.

Arms Act.

24. In tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) the distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown. The new licenses granted numbered 1,317 covering 1,887 weapons. The number cancelled was 539 covering 916 arms. At the close of the year there were 4,285 licensed persons possessing 6,116 arms which is an increase of 778 licenses over the year 1922. The Arms in possession of any one person are entered on the license.

Of the 28 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, six only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, four Indian and two European firms ; thirteen including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition for such arms ; three in lead shot, four in old arms and the remainder in breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition.

Stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office. Eighty-one persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom eighty were convicted.

TABLE A.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1922.	1923.
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	911	830
2	Registered Export licenses	1,442	1,437
3	Export licenses	414	422
4	Import licenses	368	580
5	Journey licenses	944	963
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XIII)	3,507	4,285
7	Possession licenses (XII)	35	91
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition	11	7
9	Permits to public servants	71	67
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act)	713	692
11	Dealers' licenses	27	28
	Total ...	8,443	9,402

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Kukris.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total No. of arms.	Total No. of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	812	800	520	584	12	1	3	...	2	...	...	2,734	1,879
Hindus ...	163	537	298	163	3	119	46	8	5	...	13	1,355	953
Parsis ...	255	385	242	244	6	21	31	...	...	...	...	1,184	855
Native Christians.	52	203	17	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	284	233
Mahomedans ...	104	213	91	68	8	31	18	4	...	1	...	538	346
Japanese ...	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Jews ...	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total ...	1,388	2,147	1,170	1,075	32	173	98	12	7	1	13	6,116	4,285

TABLE B (1).

New Licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Swords sticks.	Daggers.	Kukris.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total No. of arms.	Total No. of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	229	210	152	176	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	774	504
Hindus ...	52	176	182	108	...	24	16	1	1	...	1	561	426
Parsis ...	62	94	63	77	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	304	209
Native Christians.	8	47	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	54
Mahomedans ...	33	72	39	26	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	185	120
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Total ...	385	602	437	390	4	34	31	1	2	...	1	1,887	1,317

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers & Kukris, etc.	Total No. of arms.	Total No. of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	236	193	150	112	7	1	...	...	699	426
Hindus ...	14	33	15	8	1	2	1	...	74	44
Parsis ...	16	32	14	10	2	17	1	11	103	45
Native Christians ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mahomedans ...	7	16	4	1	2	1	...	2	33	19
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3
Total ...	274	277	185	132	12	21	2	13	916	539

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2).

	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office	43	30
Sold or handed over to authorized persons	286	145
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders ...	21	14
* Removed to other districts	426	256
Exempted owing to the owner being in possession of a title or decoration.	12	5
† No trace	125	86
Destroyed by this office	3	3
Total ...	916	539

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 426 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically

* 71 Left India.

† Principally Europeans and Americans who have left India.

inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Thirteen prosecutions were instituted against 14 persons for offences under the Act, all ending in conviction.

TABLE C.

Explosives.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Form in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1922.	1923.
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	14	18
2	Possession and sale	B	262	296
3	Possession	C	7	7
4	Possession ...	F	1	1
5	Licenses in Form "E" (*Bona fide* blasting purposes.)	E	32	14
6	Sale	L	...	...
7	General transport licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910).	II	45	84
8	Magazine Buildings	J	8	6
	Total ...	.....	369	426

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act show a decrease of 8 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 102 a decrease of 8 as compared with the figures for the year 1922.

TABLE D.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1922.	1923.
1	General Import Licenses	3	2
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	12	7
3	General do. do. ...	16	22
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	...	...
5	General do. do. ...	2	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum	110	102
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	1
8	Possession and transport (Motor Owners) licenses... ...	40	37
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	21	24
	Total ...	205	197

Poisons Act.

Forty-seven licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained.

Tram Cars.

A statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is shown below. The number of slight accidents have considerably decreased when compared with the figures of 1922. The serious accidents have decreased by 17 and the fatal accidents by 1 over last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were:—

1. Hornby Road 32
2. Parel Road 30
3. Kalbadevi Road 11
4. Bhendi Bazar 9
5. Cruickshank Road 8

TABLE F.

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			Total.
	1922.	1923.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	349	224	79	48	92	8	6	47	280
Serious ,, ...	73	56							
Fatal ,, ...	16	15	2	7	4	...	1	1	15
Total for 1923 ...	...	295	81	55	96	8	7	48	295
Total for 1922 ...	438	...	103	71	122	50	18	74	438

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailor.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailors.	Car mileage.*	Unit mileage.†
1922 ...	9	11	88	26	...	139	6	9,945,477	5,332,420
1923 ...	8	38	62	8	...	165	12	11,088,563	6,056,734

* Car mileage means the mileage run by each car, *i.e.*, if two cars run together the mileage is counted as if they were running separately.

† Unit mileage is the mileage run as a train, *i.e.*, two cars running together are counted as one.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 11 cinemas.

Theatres.

A new Cinema, the Laxmi Cinema at Parel, was licensed during the year and a temporary license was also granted to hold a Cinema Show at Mahim during the Fair.

The Ripon Theatre which was being rebuilt was opened towards the end of the year and licensed. It is built right through of reinforced concrete and is a very fine building.

Skating rink was also licensed and appears to be well patronised. Permission was granted for the erection of a theatre at Charni Road.

The Star Cinema theatre, renamed the Novelty, of which mention was made in last year's report is now run as a Cinema and the order for the fire-curtain has been cancelled.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections are in good order.

Six Circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and forty-four performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 1,609 cars, 292 cycles and 137 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The majority of light vehicles were of American manufacture.

Motor Vehicles Act.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 8,973. The number of lorries is approximately 768 but a number of these are laid up on account of trade-depression.

There were 555 cars licensed to ply for hire, a decrease of 62 since last year due to the Phœnix Taxi and Transport Company, Limited, having gone into liquidation in the early part of the year. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. The meters have received special attention from the Motor Vehicles Department throughout the year and rarely is there a complaint of overcharging. In addition to the taxi cars, 215 heavy motor vehicles were licensed to ply for hire. The number of licenses issued to drive taxi cars was 677, and 451 licenses were issued to drive public lorries.

Applicants for taxi drivers' licenses are selected from picked men, who have to undergo a special test, and who must be driving in Bombay for at least one year. The efficiency standard has been strictly adhered to.

Accidents due to motor vehicles numbered 1,861, or 19 less than last year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with Victorias, Trams, labour carts, etc. Included in this number are 56 fatal motor accidents or 17 less than last year. Fifty-seven persons were killed. Of the fatal motor accidents 38 were due to the fault of pedestrians, 4 to the fault of the drivers, and 14 were unavoidable accidents. Eighteen of these accidents occurred between 7 a.m. and midday, 18 between midday and 5 p.m., 19 between 5 p.m. to 12 midnight and 1 between midnight and 7 a.m.

In 15 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age, in 25 cases they were from 12 to 40 years of age, in 12 cases they were from 40 to 50 years of age and in 2 cases they were over 50 years of age. In the remaining 3 cases the exact age could not be ascertained but the victims were adults.

Prosecutions were instituted against 17 drivers concerned in fatal motor car accidents out of which 4 were convicted and 13 acquitted.

Lorries were accountable for 23 fatal motor accidents, cars for 32 and cycles for one.

Each year the lorries are accountable for a large number of accidents owing to the excessive speed at which they travel and I have submitted a report to Government suggesting that all lorries should be fitted with speed-controllers over which the Motor Vehicles Department will have control.

Of the non-fatal accidents 209 only were due to the fault of the driver.

In two cases the drivers were the victims—one being the driver of a lorry and the other the driver of a motor cycle in which case one of the passengers was also killed. Referring to the latter case it appears that the driver took his relatives consisting of a sister, a niece, and a nephew for a spin along Pedder Road, towards Mahaluxmi. The cycle was driven at a reckless speed and in trying to overtake a motor car the driver swerved to the right and lost control of the machine. It then mounted the foot-path on the right and dashed into the stone-wall in front precipitating the occupants on to the road. The driver and his sister died later in hospital.

Referring to the former case the driver killed was a lorry driver whose vehicle collided with a tram with such impact that the driver was jammed between the steering wheel and the load behind and killed on the spot.

It is most satisfactory to be able to record a decrease of 17 in the number of fatal accidents compared with the year 1922 considering the reckless way pedestrians rush across the busiest streets without looking to the right or the left to see what is coming. Fifty-six fatal accidents in the year is a remarkably small number. The reduction may be due to greater care on the part of the drivers or to better control on the part of the Police or to a greater

realization of the danger of crossing a road without looking, on the part of the pedestrians, or to a combination of all three. But if any value is to be attached to police inquiries, Coroner's inquests and to Magisterial findings, it is clear that not much fault can be found with the driving in Bombay. Out of the 56 fatal accidents there were only 17 cases in which the police in their inquiries held that the driver was to blame for the accident but out of these 17 cases the Magistrates having heard all the evidence on both sides held that in only four cases were the accidents the result of negligent driving.

In London with seven times the population of Bombay there were in 1922, 560 fatal motor accidents or ten times the number of accidents in 1923 in Bombay.

In Calcutta which has much the same population as Bombay and a much bigger Police Force there were 63 fatal accidents in 1923 against our 56.

In all there were 1,504 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, during the year, of which 1,318 ended in conviction against 842 prosecutions and 605 convictions in 1922. There were also 362 drivers warned by me.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed during the year numbered 12,169. Before issuing a new license the applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road-signals. There are about six Motor Training Schools in Bombay and the licensed drivers mostly come from these schools.

In conjunction with their other work the staff of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the City and offences under the Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly and as effectively as possible. Special attention has been given to heavy motor traffic.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department visited Poona monthly to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for driving licenses. The Satara, Dhulia, Kolaba, Belgaum and Surat districts were also visited during the year.

The vehicles plying for hire in Poona, Satara, and Dhulia have been well maintained. Kolaba, Belgaum and Surat districts were inspected for the first time, and a report on the cars with suggestions was submitted to the District Magistrates. It would add to the efficiency of motor services in the Presidency if more inspections could be made but the present staff is insufficient for further inspection work as the work in Bombay has increased considerably. The following figures show the number of vehicles licensed for hire in each district inspected :—

Poona	249
Satara	95
Belgaum	168
Dhulia	57
Surat	26
Kolaba	76

Reliability and speed-tests were held by the Bombay Motor Cycling Club. The reliability test extended to Poona but the speed-test was held in Bombay on that portion of Queen's Road which lies between the Commercial Gymkhana and Churchgate Station. The speed-test was for cycles, light cars and Fords and although large crowds attended no accident occurred.

The sub-joined Table E shows figures in connection with Motor Vehicles :—

TABLE E.

Serial No.	Particulars.	1922.	1923.
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ...	1,665	1,901
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and registered in Bombay	35	41
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ...	143	137
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay City	7,715	8,973*
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	623	768
6	General numbers in Bombay City	52	30
7	Number of transfers effected	2,714	3,060
8	,, of cars licensed for hire	617	555
9	,, of lorries licensed for hire	130	215
10	,, of motor driving licenses issued ...	11,281	12,169
11	,, of public motor car driving licenses issued ...	920	677
12	,, of temporary driving licenses issued ...	4,636	4,389
13	,, of accidents including fatal	1,880	1,861
14	,, of fatal accidents	73	56
15	,, of prosecutions	842	1,504
16	,, of convictions	605	1,318
17	,, of cases acquitted	137	21
18	,, of cases withdrawn	48	153
19	,, of cases struck out	15	8
20	,, of cases pending	37	112
21	,, of drivers warned by Head Office ...	456	362
22	,, of public motor car driving licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police.	45	22
23	,, of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	8	2

* Excluding vehicles running under General numbers, military vehicles and foreign cars.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 17,137 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1923 was 311 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 30,03,387.

The figures for the preceding year were—

Fires 288

Value of property lost ... ... Rs. 22,62,607

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force :—

—	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Additionol Armed Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 900, dated 12th March 1923)	...	...	...	1	2	10	82
Urdu stenographer (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3453, dated 29th March 1923)...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Additional Investigating staff (*vide* Government Letter, Home Department, No. 1797-A., dated 11th April 1923)	...	2	...	10	...	40	...
Operators for the Special Telephone Exchange (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department (Confidential), No. 858, dated 30th July 1923)	...	..	..	...	...	2	...
Additional Investigating staff (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1797, dated 27th October 1923)	...	3	...	6	...	...	...
Additional Prosecuting Inspectors (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1695, dated 30th November 1923)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave Reserve for European Cadre (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1849, dated 1st December 1923)	...	..	11	...	...	...	...
Deduct.—Guards at University, Government Central Press, Town Hall and Charni Road Gardens withdrawn (*vide* Government Letter, Home Department, No. 3911, dated 11th August 1923)	...	...	..	...	...	...	-10
Net increase ...	2	5	11	18	2	52	72

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 11,75,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13·04 as compared with 1 to 14·31 in 1922 and 16·11 in 1921.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 22·41 as compared with 21·22 in 1922 and 19·42 in 1921.

Armament Statement E.

28. There was no change in the Armament of the Force in the year under review.

Punishment and Rewards.

29. During the year 428 officers and men were punished as compared with 299 in 1922 and 230 in 1921.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	394
Judicially punished	5
Dismissed (inclusive of five dismissed after being judicially punished)	34

Of the total number punished 7 were European and 421 were Indian. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By issue of good service tickets ...	896
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	10
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	42
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	88
(*e*) By the Abkari Department... ...	69
(*f*) By the Magistrate	11
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police ...	156
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	106
Total ...	1,378

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded to Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and the King's Police Medal to Police Constable No. 2608/B, Bapu Sitaram Sawant and Police Constable No. 2190/A, Sayed Mahomed Sayed Masitali on 1st January 1923.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 108 against 97 in the previous year. Of these, 80 were literate in English as against 69 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,456 as against 1,320 in 1922; of these, 175 have a knowledge of English as against 147 in the preceding year.

The Recruits Training School was this year carried on under more happy circumstances. The Elphinstone Middle School has now been finally handed over to this Department and is utilized as both training school and recruits' barracks.

During the year 786 recruits were under training and 468 recruits were passed out after confirmation. 129 recruits left for various reasons against 167 in the previous year. The daily attendance also improved considerably. The school now has its own building and furniture, its staff has been increased to 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and the necessary number of Constables lent from the Divisional Police and it is hoped that a noticeable improvement in the training of the recruit will manifest itself during the current year.

It has also been possible to make a fresh start in the education of Boy Constables.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1923 as compared with those of 1922 :—

	1923	1922
Resigned	99	166
Discharged	72	67
Dismissed	34	17
Died	59	64
Retired (on pension or gratuity) ...	169	130
Deserted	*Nil*	11
Total ...	433	455

These figures show a great improvement on those for 1922. There is a very welcome drop in the number of resignations, though this improvement is largely counteracted by the large increase in the number of retirements chiefly due to invaliding—141 against 111.

Of the 171 men resigned or discharged 85 had less than one year's service.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 26 boys in the Police Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Nineteen more boys were enlisted during the year while 22 resigned. The number at the close of the year was 23.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Hospital during the year 1923 was 7,411 as compared with 7,119 in 1922 and 7,418 in 1921. Of the number admitted, 17 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

	1922	1923
Indian constabulary	99·22	88·72
European Police	0·4	0·2

The working strength of the Force was increased by 8 officers and 109 men during the year. This is probably mainly responsible for the increase in the number of admissions.

Two European nurses and six Indian nurses were added to the Hospital Staff during the year. This has effected a considerable improvement as is evinced by the reduction in the average daily

number on the sick list. The nurses were appointed in the second half of the year. Quarters are being constructed in the Hospital compound for the whole of the Hospital Staff. The constabulary appreciate the care which they are now receiving at the Police Hospital.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements, and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order.

Musketry practice was held during the year at the Head Quarters Safety Range.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was once again won by Inspector W. W. Godwin.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 94 persons were killed and 2,337 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 110 killed and 2,255 injured in the previous year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	15	289
By motor cars	57	1,103
By Hack Victorias	7	512
By other public conveyances ...	11	289
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	4	148
	94	2,337

There is a welcome fall under the head "Killed". There is improvement both under the heads "Killed" and "Injured" so far as motor cars are concerned and an explanation of this has been furnished in paragraph 24 under the head Motor Vehicles Act.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1923 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ...		11,320
Private vehicles ,, ,, ...		4,569
Motors (private) ...	8,418	8,973
,, (plying for hire)	555	
Motor lorries (private)	553	768
,, ,, (for hire)	215	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,600 victorias, 30 riding hackeries, 8,295 labour carts, 394 hand carts and 1 single bullock cart. Motor vehicles increased by 1,258.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 4,009 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, while 3,371 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 2,571 drivers were warned

and 74 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 555 horses and 32 victorias as unfit for further use.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Motor Vehicle and the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department is still under the consideration of Government.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 855 Notices consisting of 12,148 paragraphs and 198 supplements, besides a large number of habitual offenders' lists and departmental orders.

(*b*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Credit Society has made remarkable progress during the year, its membership having increased from 784 to 1,163 and its paid-up share capital from Rs. 27,183 to Rs. 46,501. The loans advanced to members aggregate Rs. 72,062 and the monthly income of the Society exceeds Rs. 500.

The Society has maintained a high standard of efficiency and has been placed under the category of "Urban Banks" owing to its working capital having exceeded Rs. 50,000. For this the Society's Chairman Mr. W. T. Down deserves to be complimented.

The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society whose sphere of operation is restricted to the small body of the Mounted Police also continued to do good work under the supervision of the Commandant Mr. Lloyd.

(*c*) During the year under report 708 important cases were prosecuted by the four Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results. The recent addition of two Prosecuting Inspectors will greatly facilitate the prosecution of police cases as each Magistrate's Court will have a Prosecuting Inspector attached to it.

(*d*) I am fortunate in being able to record another uneventful year. No undue strain was placed on the police as the result either of political excitement or of industrial trouble. There were various events of political importance, such as the Council elections, *hartal* and procession in connection with the Kenya question, the Turkish peace celebrations, the arrival of the Ali brothers after release from prison, some of which attracted large crowds, and I am glad to state that the orderliness and good temper of the crowds greatly lightened our labours on these occasions. There were a few strikes of short duration: the only one in which violence was exhibited was the lightning strike at the Matunga Workshops on December 11th: some policemen were injured but after the initial outbreak which did not last long, there was no further disorder.

The patrol system was substituted in 1923 for the fixed post system as a means of protection at night. Theoretically it is undoubtedly a better system, though, as the figures of crime for the year will show, it did not effect any improvement in the volume of crime during the year. One reason for this may be that we were several hundred men below strength throughout the year and we were not able to put the number of men on patrol duty who should have been.

37. My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Healy, Stewart, Sharp, Lynch-Blosse and Cauty and to the officers and men of the Force for their loyal co-operation. Superintendent Finan was responsible largely for the successful result of the most sensational case of the year, the Champsi murder case. Inspector Fern of the Crime Branch did excellent work in several important cases, such as the Child Substitution Case.

The Office Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala had as usual a very heavy year and as usual acquitted himself very well. I have a high admiration for Mr. Chhaganlal's ability and industry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT I—PART I.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1	1	...	2	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	..	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	8	...	10	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	6	...	6	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	20	...	21	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	2	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	2	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	1	23	...	24	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2	20	...	22	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	25	...	25	...
		Total ...	7	106	...	113	...
	CLASS II—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	2	38	...	40	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	12	...	14	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	13	...	16	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	19	...	20	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	9	1	9	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	11	...	11	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	41	...	43	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	18	258	2	274	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	4	...	5	..
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	14	349	2	361	6
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	3	79	...	82	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	64	...	64	3
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	53	...	56	...
		Total ...	50	952	5	997	14

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	
...	...	3	1	2	6	...	...	6	
2	1	11	...	7	18	...	...	18	
...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
4	...	15	2	2	19	...	...	19	1 lunatic.
...	4	15	1	1	17	1	.	18	1 absconded.
...	...	19	2	4	25	...	...	25	
7	9	71	6	18	95	1	...	96	1 lunatic; 1 absconded.
4	8	13	2	12	27	...	...	27	1 lunatic.
...	2	3	2	6	11	...	...	11	1 died.
1	3	8	1	3	12	...	...	12	
2	2	5	5	3	13	...	...	13	
...	3	5	1	...	7	...	...	7	
...	1	5	1	4	10	...	...	10	
1	...	32	3	2	37	...	...	37	4 lunatics; 1 died.
4	7	76	150	36	264	...	...	264	1 lunatic; 116 compounded.
...	2	2	...	1	3	...	.	3	
5	19	120	167	44	333	.	...	333	2 withdrawn; 139 compounded.
9	3	27	3	38	68	8	...	76	
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
3	2	39	16	1	56	...	...	56	2 compounded.
10	3	16	22	4	42	...	...	42	1 died; 5 compounded.
39	55	352	374	154	885	8	...	893	6 lunatics; 3 died; 262 compounded; 2 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	5	15	...	20	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	7	221	2	226	15
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	8	...	9	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	4	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	82	2,075	106	2,051	8
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	95	2,324	108	2,311	23
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	9	64	...	73	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	18	...	20	...
		Total ...	11	82	...	93	1
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			189	6,391	183	6,397	39
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	66	846	...	912	8
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	4	201	...	205	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	58	477	...	535	4
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	14	...	14	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	..	...	..	...
		Total ...	317	7,929	183	8,063	51

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	2	10	3	5	18	...	...	18	
13	8	81	20	88	191	...	...	191	1 lunatic.
4	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	5	
...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	1 compounded.
28	57	423	45	1,492	2,066	..	...	2,066	3 lunatics; 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
40	67	518	72	1,587	2,285	...	...	2,285	4 lunatics; 2 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
3	1	16	50	1	67	70	1	137	1 absconded; 39 compounded.
1	2	7	10	...	17	...	...	17	7 compounded.
4	3	23	60	1	84	70	1	154	1 absconded; 46 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	156	2,878	198	2,984	6,243	13	2	6,256	7 lunatics; 2 withdrawn.
45	39	365	75	379	819	120	9	939	1 died; 20 withdrawn.
18	6	138	42	1	181	...	...	181	
20	30	251	73	156	480	39	1	519	1 transferred; 12 compounded; 6 withdrawn.
...	...	9	5	...	14	14	4	28	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
218	231	3,641	393	3,520	7,737	186	16	7,923	7 lunatics; 1 died; 1 transferred; 28 withdrawn; 13 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	13	353	...	366	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	582	78,895	...	79,477	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	595	79,248	...	79,843	...
		Grand Total ...	1,076	90,642	296	91,422	89

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

(2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

(3) *Column 15.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

(4) Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*l*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	22	255	43	8	306	...	...	306	
942	845	76,247	1,413	2	77,662	12,068	11,325	89,730	25 transferred; 3 died; 49 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
980	867	76,502	1,456	10	77,968	12,068	11,325	90,036	25 transferred; 3 died; 49 withdrawn.
1,288	1,232	81,109	2,361	5,290	89,056	12,333	11,342	1,01,389	18 lunatics; 2 absconded; 7 died; 26 transferred; 323 compounded; 80 withdrawn.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
		Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	1	1	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	2	10	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	4	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes .	...	15	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes .	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	1	26	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	132	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	27	...
		Total ...	15	218	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*			
11	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder	...	30	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	15	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	12	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	26	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	11	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	7	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	40	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	27	380	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	4	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	18	448	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	52	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	76	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	51	...
		Total ...	55	1,166	12

Part II.

Crime for the year 1923.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	
...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	26	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	138	90	48	...	1	5	...	5	5 absconded.
...	27	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	220	156	64	...	5	5	...	5	1 lunatic; 5 absconded.
4	29	23	6	3	5	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	9	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	1 died.
1	10	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	
8	15	5	10	...	3	...	...	...	
...	10	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	
...	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	35	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	4 lunatics; 1 died.
...	396	123	273	7	9	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 184 compounded.
...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	
...	441	147	294	7	23	...	...	...	1 died; 9 withdrawn; 221 compounded.
3	45	33	12	4	2	12	...	12	
...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	71	43	28	3	2	...	...	...	3 compounded.
...	49	16	33	...	3	...	...	...	1 died; 5 compounded.
16	1,123	452	671	25	60	12	...	12	6 lunatics; 4 died; 413 compounded; 9 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity...	4	57	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	16	213	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	4	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 456, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	20	658	13
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	6	...
		Total ...	43	943	24
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	12	81	1
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	4	19	...
		Total ...	16	100	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	...	...	...
		{ ordinary	86	3,723	28
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	44	479	7
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	6	237	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	46	363	3
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	27	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	..	...
		Total ...	182	4,829	38

PART II—*continued.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	53	42	11	...	8	...	...	...	
...	212	124	88	9	5	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	642	516	126	2	18	...	...	...	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 1 died; 1 compounded; 1
...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	925	692	233	12	31	...	...	...	4 lunatics; 1 absconded; 1 died; 2 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	91	22	69	1	...	107	3	104	1 absconded; 51 compounded.
...	21	8	13	...	2	...	...	...	9 compounded.
...	112	30	82	1	2	107	3	104	1 absconded; 60 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
4	3,699	3,232	467	210	71	14	2	12	7 lunatics; 2 withdrawn.
3	497	378	119	208	15	129	10	119	1 died; 20 withd awn.
...	234	159	75	...	9	...	...	...	
1	382	270	112	68	22	46	1	45	1 transferred; 12 compounded; 12 withdrawn.
...	27	11	16	...	...	21	8	13	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	4,839	4,050	789	486	117	210	21	189	7 lunatics; 1 died; 1 transferred; 34 withdrawn, 13 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	10	347	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	621	81,883	...
42	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...
		Total ...	631	82,230	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	943	89,487	77

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

NOTE.—(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

PART II—*concluded.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	335	255	80	1	22	...	...	...	
...	81,598	78,957	2,641	...	878	12,107	11,361	746	25 transferred; 3 died; 50 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	81,933	79,212	2,721	1	900	12,107	11,361	746	25 transferred; 3 died; 50 withdrawn.
24	89,154	84,594	4,560	525	1,115	12,441	11,385	1,056	18 lunatics; 7 absconded; 9 died; 26 transferred; 488 compounded; 94 withdrawn.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law,	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118,119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	.....	19	19
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	1	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	1	1
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	1	.....	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	3	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	1	3
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	3	25	28
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

B—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	20	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections, of I. P. Code.	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	12	1,933	1,945
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation,	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	15	658	673
		Total ...	27	2,591	2,618
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	.....	.....
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	26	27
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	1	15	16
		Total ...	2	41	43
	CLASS VI,—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service,	.....	.....	.....
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	84	86
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	36	37
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	4	956	960
26	270 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	1	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter X. C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	62	64
		Total ...	9	1,139	1,148

B—PART I.—*continued.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1,873	31	40	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	615	30	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2,488	61	67	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	78	2	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	922	2	36	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	5	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,081	10	57	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of I. P. Code.				
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.				
32	Act II of 1918, and Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	151	151
33	Section 102 of ...	Insolvency Act ...	.....	2	2
34	Act XIV of 1881 ... Act XI of 1891. Act XII of 1911. Act V of 1917.	The Indian Factories Act ...	.....	5	5
35	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	2	2
36	Section 42 of 1894 ...	The Prisoners Act ...	.....	1	1
37	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act...	.....	32	32
38	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	400	15,122	15,522
		Total ...	400	15,315	15,715
		Grand Total ...	441	19,111	19,552

The figures of Columns 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 entered in the wrong columns

Figures	on	Column	8	should
,,	,,	,,	9	,,
,,	,,	,,	10	,,
,,	,,	,,	11	,,
,,	,,	,,	12	,,
,,	,,	,,	13	,,

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

B—PART I.—*concluded.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	20	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	1,126	3,004	10,655	675	.....	.....	.....
62	1,126	3,030	10,822	675	.....	.....	.....
62	1,128	6,643	10,913	806	.....	.....	.....

and 13 of the last year's report were as an old form was used.

have been on Column 13
" " " " 8
" " " " 9
" " " " 10
" " " " 11—*i.e.*, it should have been blank.
" " " " 12 also blank.

FRANK OLIVEIRA,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	..	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	....	...	...	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	... ..	...	..	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	... ..	...	...	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	... ..	...	...	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	... .	21	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	.....	1	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	... .	1	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	...	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	3	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks...	2	2	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	3	28	...	.....
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	.....	...	...	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	... .	..	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....

B—Part II.

FOR THE YEAR 1923.)

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	4	17	80·95	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
4	...	2	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
31	...	8	21	75·	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	28	3,288	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	32	1,447	...	...
		Total ...	60	4,735	...	.....
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	... ..	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	28	...	.....
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	2	16	...	...
		Total ...	3	44	...	.....
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
21	298	Offences against religion	... ..	...	..	... ..
22	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.. ..
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	109	...	.....
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	1	57	...	.....
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	9	1,736	...	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	...	...	.....
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	.....	2	...	.....
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	.....	..	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	... ..	...	...	... ..
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	2	62	...	... ..
		Total ...	14	1,966	...	.....

B—PART II—*continued.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,316	...	3,201	50	1·52	64	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,479	...	1,385	32	2·21	57	5	...	.....
4,795	...	4,586	82	1·73	121	6	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
29	...	21	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....
18	...	18	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
47	...	39	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
111	...	100	2	1·83	9	.....	...	.....
58	...	50	1	1·75	7	.....	...	.....
1,745	...	1,678	2	·11	65	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
64	...	49	5	8·06	10	...	...	.....
1,980	...	1,879	10	·50	91	...	...	.....

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence,	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.					
32	Act II of 1918 and Act VI of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ..	.....	237	...	.....
33	Section 102 of ...	Insolvancy Act ...	.....	2	...	...
34	Act XIV of 1881. Act XI of 1891.. Act XII of 1911. Act VI of 1917 .	The Indian Factories Act ...	.....	5	.	.....
35	Act I of 1910 ...	The Press Act ...	.....	2	..	.....
36	Sec. 42 of 1894 ...	The Prisoners Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
37	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	32	...	.....
38	Act III of 1888 ..	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	400	15,122	..	.....
		Total ...	400	15,401	...	.....
		GRAND TOTAL .	480	22,174		.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

B—PART II—*concluded.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 4 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
237	...	50	187	7·89	.....	.	...	.....
2	...	2	..	.....	.....	...	...	.....
5	...	...	5	100·	.....	...	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·	.....	...	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·	.....	...	...	.....
32	...	4	28	87·5	.....	...	...	.....
15,522	62	3,004	10,655	7·04	675	1,126	...	.....
15,801	62	3,060	10,878	70·6	675	1,126	...	.....
22,654	62	9,572	10,991	49·5	897	1,132	...	.....

FRANK OLIVEIRA,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1923.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,705	317	18·59	6,80,002	69,610	10·24
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property... ...	...	158*	..	.....	44,789	...
(*c*) Other thefts	6,208	2,516	40·53	9,57,556	2,14,828	22·44
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	9	2	22·22	8,147	16	00·20
(*b*) Other Robbery	171	31	18·13	14,542	827	5·69
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	743	188	25·30	6,07,765	1,41,23	23·25
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent... ..	13	2	15·38	17,224	102	00·59
5. Possession of stolen property ...	...	197	...	.....	5,007	...
Total ...	8,849	3,267	36·92	22,85,236	4,76,416	20·85
B—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	... ..	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	3	2	66·66	1,446	839	58·02
Total ...	3	2	66·66	1,446	839	58·02

* Of these, 144 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	... Cases	31
,, 3	... ,,	8
,, 5	... Rs.	27,651
,, 6	... ,,	2,164

(2) Rs. 1,444-15-0 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 5,844 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	5§	10	...	44	24	110*	60	347	9	18
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

§ This includes the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime and has since been made permanent. (*Vide* Government Notification, Home

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

D.

Police during the year 1923.

Number of Constables.				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force.	Remarks.
Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.									To area.	To population.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,214	104	79	4,024	26,55,839	2,77,072	29,32,911	22	1,175,914	...	19	...	·0054	292·22	90,190	22·41	
...	...	...	3	6,446	...	6,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	15,297	...	15,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	9,539	...	9,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	8	3,804	...	3,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financical year ending 31st March 1924.

in Bombay City.

Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Branch) which was accounted for in the temporary establishment in the last year's statement Department, No. S.-20-12—9846, dated 17th August 1923).

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1923.

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay	238	3,771	206	3,512	102	352	183	1	33	11	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			Vacancies.	Remarks
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Constables of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Number of Constables of 10 years and under 17 years' service.	Number of Constables of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
		By Promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.																
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Bombay	...	1,378	196	1,456	547	784	1,134	402	312	168	99	34	72	...	59	199·33	2·39	1·59	291	

Note.—This Statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

***Police** Commissioner's Office:*
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1923.

Serial Number.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during year 1923.	Number of Inquests during year 1922.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Remarks.
	Offences.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	...	2	...	2	
2	Justifiable homicide	...	1	...	1	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder-Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code.	63	45	18	...	
4	Rash and negligent Acts ...	39	25	14	...	
	Suicide Cases.					
1	By cutting Throats	1	3	...	2	
2	,, drowning	13	17	...	4	
3	,, hanging	10	8	2	...	
4	,, stabbing	4	...	4	...	
5	Jumping out of a window, building, Terrace, etc.	15	7	8	...	
6	Lying on a Railway line in front of a train in motion.	2	4	...	2	
7	By opium, arsenic and other poisons.	45	31	14	...	
8	,, shooting	3	2	1	...	
9	,, burning	5	5	...	...	
10	,, knocking head against a wall.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	13	18	...	5	
2	,, ,, by mill machinery ...	1	4	...	3	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	84	73	11	...	
4	,, ,, tram Cars ...	12	23	...	11	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, etc.	41	60	...	19	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by a run-away horse, etc.	...	3	...	3	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	2	1	1	...	
	,, ,, drowning... ...	25	29	...	4	

Serial Number.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during year 1923.	Number of Inquests during year 1922.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Remarks.
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	6	4	2	...	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	2	4	...	2	
11	,, ,, burns	26	40	...	14	
12	,, ,, fall from houses, buildings, etc.	58	39	19	...	
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladder, etc.	9	2	7	...	
14	,, ,, injuries by Carts, Carriages, etc.	14	23	...	9	
15	,, ,,fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	8	9	...	1	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	10	12	...	2	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	7	4	3	...	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	8	9	...	1	
19	,, ,, scalds	3	1	2	...	
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	9	5	4	...	
21	Hydrophobia, Snake bites, etc. ...	1	...	1	...	
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, etc., while walking.	4	...	4	...	
23	Miscellaneous	31	23	8	...	
	Deaths otherwsie caused.					
1	Still born	...	...	...	...	
2	Natural causes	12	20	...	8	
3	Judicial Strangulation ...	2	6	...	4	
4	Found dead	17	13	4	...	
5	Found drowned	29	46	...	17	
	Grand Total ...	*634	621	127	114	

* Besides these there were 161 adjourned sittings of cases and in other 89 cases orders were given for disposal of bodies without holding Inquests.

Coroner's Court, J. J. Hospital,
Bombay, 21st January 1924.

ALEX. R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1923.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.					
					Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.
1	Theft ..	250	229	21	34	36	106	5	42	6
2	House-breaking and theft ...	25	23	2	6	...	13	...	3	1
3	Offences relating to stamps ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
4	Cheating ..	6	5	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
5	Receiving stolen property ...	17	16	1	4	2	7	1	2	...
6	Hurt ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
7	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	8	8	...	1	4	2	...	1	...
8	Offences relating to coin ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	Unnatural offence ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	Municipal Act, 1888 ...	34	31	3	...	...	...	28	...	3
13	Public Conveyances Act ...	69	69	...	...	...	3	62	...	4
14	Cruelty to animals ...	14	14	...	...	...	1	12	...	1
15	Gambling ...	50	50	...	8	2	11	24	...	7
16	Begging for alms ...	102	102	...	25	32	1	6	...	38
17	Obstruction by squatters ...	436	424	12	...	...	1	396	...	27
18	Possession of stolen property...	7	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	1
19	Drunkenness ...	9	9	...	...	...	1	7	...	1
20	Wilful trespass ...	4	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
21	Committing nuisance in streets	20	16	4	...	...	...	12	...	4
22	Other offences under the City Police Act.	36	28	8	...	1	2	21	...	4
	Grand Total ...	1,095	1,042	53	78	79	158	582	48	97

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th February 1924.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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Statement of Inquests held on the corpses

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.
1	Burjorji Dadabhoy	5-30 P.M. 28th January 1923.	6-40 P.M. 28th January 1923.
2	Merwanji Sheriar	1-30 P.M. 3rd March 1923.	3-45 P.M. 3rd March 1923.
3	Khurshedbai H. Wadia	6-30 A.M. 18th March 1923.	7 A.M. 18th March 1923.
4	Jamshetji Kuverji	1 P.M. 13th April 1923.	2 P.M. 13th April 1923.
5	Sherbanbai	3 A.M. 25th April 1923.	6-25 A.M. 25th April 1923.
6	Jamsetji Dinshaw Javeri	9-30 A.M. 28th April 1923.	3-30 P.M. 28th April 1923.
7	Bapuji Edulji Kanga	5 P.M. 27th June 1923.	5-15 P.M. 27th June 1923.
8	Rustomji Pestonji Nanawati	12 mid-night 20th July 1923.	6-15 P.M. 21st July 1923.
9	Byramji Bomanji	8-40 A.M. 7th September 1923.	11-30 A.M. 7th September 1923.
10	Bejanji Pestonji Singaporia	5-30 P.M. 19th September 1923.	6 P.M. 19th September 1923.
11	Byramji Dadabhoy	1-35 A.M. 15th November 1923.	6 A.M. 15th November 1923.
12	Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Irani	4-30 P.M. 22nd November 1923.	5 P.M. 22nd November 1923.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th February 1924.